THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. B. BRIGHAM, ... EDITOR
R. D. THOMPSON ..... BUSINESS MANAGER
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week.) ..... 25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year,) ..... $10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Arctic Overshoes,
Impregnable against water. Opera House Shoe Store.

Go to Needham's
For Furs, cheap. 49 Fifth street.

The Cheapest Clothing in the City.
N. Grossmayer & Co., No. 47 Fifth street, are selling off one of the most extensive and best assorted stocks of Clothing for men and youths' wear ever offered to the public. French, English, German and American gradations and styles of clothing for winter wear. Also a complete stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Canes, etc.

Lyons Silk Velvets
Cheapest Needham's, 49 Fifth street.

Great Bargains in Ladies' Furs,
At the extensive and popular ladies' Fur House of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. At this establishment can be seen one of the finest and largest stocks of Ladies' and Misses' furs ever offered for sale in this city, consisting of Fullness Hudson Bay Sable, Mink Sable, Germ an Fitch, Siberian Squirrel, Ermine Berthas. Also, Gay's Patent Excelsior Muff. The above goods are sold in sets or single article, at lower prices than at any other house in the city. Call and examine our stock. Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street.

Tabor's Patent Iron Chimney and Ventilator.
The newly invented Iron Chimney and Ventilator, patented by Mr. B. W. Tabor, is a most important and valuable acquisition to architectural science. It adds to the beauty of an edifice or dwelling house, while at the same time, it is a sure safeguard against accidents by fire, arising from defective flues, and during the "heated term" can be used as a ventilator, for which purpose it is admirably adapted. It is constructed of iron and is manufactured plain and ornamented. The iron is perfectly jointed and proof against the most violent rain storms. Over each chimney is a draft regulator, which may be easily adjusted, or closed entirely when not required. The flue is made of cast iron and passes down through each floor in the building to the basement or cellar. In each floor a hole is cut sufficiently large to admit a protection box through which the flue passes, and which serves the purpose of a double protection against accidents by fire. The flue is jointed together, and the seam is so snugly laid as not to be x. The interior of the flue is exceedingly smooth, and may be cleaned without difficulty by striking the flue on the outside smartly, when the soot loosed, falls into the flue below, which can be removed with its contents without soiling carpets, etc. The chimney top fits snugly to the roof of the build, ing and is perfectly water tight. The chimney top may be made in any design to suit the character of roof, whether they be flat or pitched. These are the principal features of this newly patented chimney. For localities in which bituminous coal is burned, it is especially adapted, as it will not foul faster than with any other kind. There is often a great deal of just can point made with regard to leaky roofs just at the point where a chimney stands. With Tabor's Patent Chimney no cause for complaint of this character. The chimney sets close to the roof and so completely shelters the aperature made for it that during the most violent rain storms, not a drop of water can enter. Another fact is that no brick or mortar is required in putting up these chimneys and which serve the purpose of stoves or grates on any floor in the building. It is simple in its construction, and perfect in its details. Insurance agents recommend it as a safeguard against accidents by fire, and common prudence joins in recommending it for its utility, economy and cheapness. The agents, Messrs. Shepard & Tweedie are now canvassing Western Pennsylvania, and may be seen for the present at the Jepler House, Diamond, Allegheny city.

The Revere House, of Pittsburgh.
The city of Pittsburgh long required a first class hotel on the European plan. This want now no longer exists, for the reason that it has been recently supplied by the establishment of the Revere House in the Opera House Building on Fifth street, by Mr. P. Worsley, an old and well experienced hotel proprietor, under whose personal supervision the new hotel has unquestionably rapidly grow in public favor and patronage. Mr. Worsley has remodelled the upper floors of the Opera House Building and has now about fifty commodious and well ventilated sleeping chambers each one furnished alike, with most commendable taste and liberality. The furniture is entirely new and rich in design and style. The floors are covered with carpet, and the walls are mostly hard finished. All the halls and the stair case have been entirely renovated, and presents a fresh and attractive appearance. The entrance on Fifth street has been recently undergoing a desirable change, and when it is completed will add materially to the general aspect of the front of the building. The dining apartments are also supplied to the care of polite attentive and efficient assistants, by whom they are kept in perfect order. This department, however, has its principal in the person of the chief, who is most highly skilled in his culinary art, ever continue perfect in all its details. There is no greater luxury than a comfortable and well appointed dining room, and the Revere House in this respect is fully entitled to the favorable recognition from its patrons. The location of the Revere House is no longer any addition to its value. The Revere House like every thing now and is now connected with the new hotel, and has undergone a radical change and in all respects is one of the most desirable ever opened to the public. Mr. Worsley has remodelled the entire building and has control of the Castle Chemical Range, and otherwise increased his facilities for serving guests, so that accommodations for two hundred guests can be provided in this first class house. The latter is kept supplied with the very best that the season affords in fowls, game, meats, fish, fruits, etc., and especial attention is given to the pastry department, which will vie with those of the best hotels in the country. A corps of efficient and polite waiters are in constant attendance and both the baggage omitted which can add to the comfort and safety of guests of the house. The regar counter has the most extensive and best selected stock in the entire city. Mr. Worsley has completed his arrangements for furnishing suppers for balls, parties, etc., and his terms are the most favorable that can be required. For ladies and gentlemen the Revere House Dining Rooms is a new and valuable acquisition, which we hope will be amply appreciated by them. In its appointments the Revere House is not excelled by any other house. It is quiet, pleasant, comfortable and agreeable home, and its establishment is liked with a will other hotels in Pittsburgh who have long felt its need in our midst.

$20 Reward
If the Indian Herb Doctor fails to describe diseases and tell his patients the nature of their complaints or illness, without receiving any information from them. No charge for consultation or advice.

OUR MOTTO.

We use such Balms as have no strife,
With Nature or the Laws of Life:
With blood or herbs we do not gain,
Nor poison men to ease their pain.

Our Father—whom all goodness fills,
Provides the means to cure all ills:
The simple herb beneath our feet,
Well used, relieve our pains complete.

A simple Herb, a simple Flower,
Culled from the dewy Lee—
These, these shall speak with touching power,
Of change and health to thee.

Office—No. 104 Liberty street, between Sixth and Market, Pittsburgh, Pa. T

DR. AHORN, Parlors at Merchant's Hotel. tf

The Cheapest, Simplest
And best Sewing Machine is Wheeler & Wilson's. They are on exhibition and for sale at No. 27 Fifth street.

The Daily Commercial

Removal of D. W. Shryock, Esq.

Senator Cowan yesterday had his old friend and neighbor, D. W. Shryock, Esq., editor of the Greensburg *Herald*, removed from the United States Assessorship of the Twenty-First District, and F. M. Kinter, of Indiana, appointed in his place. The latter appointee was a Republican, but joined the Johnson Conservatives a few month since.

The Revere House, of Pittsburgh.

The city of Pittsburgh long required a first class hotel on the European plan. This want now no longer exists, for the reason that it has been recently supplied by the establishment of the Revere House in the Opera House Building on Fifth street, by Mr. P. Worsley, an old and well experienced hotel proprietor, under whose personal supervision the new hotel has unquestionably rapidly grow in public favor and patronage. Mr. Worsley has remodelled the upper floors of the Opera House Building and has now about fifty commodious and well ventilated sleeping chambers each one furnished alike, with most commendable taste and liberality. The furniture is entirely new and rich in design and style. The floors are covered with carpet, and the walls are mostly hard finished. All the halls and the stair case have been entirely renovated, and presents a fresh and attractive appearance. The entrance on Fifth street has been recently undergoing a desirable change, and when it is completed will add materially to the general aspect of the front of the building. The dining apartments are also supplied to the care of polite attentive and efficient assistants, by whom they are kept in perfect order. This department, however, has its principal in the person of the chief, who is most highly skilled in his culinary art, ever continue perfect in all its details. There is no greater luxury than a comfortable and well appointed dining room, and the Revere House in this respect is fully entitled to the favorable recognition from its patrons. The location of the Revere House is no longer any addition to its value. The Revere House like every thing now and is now connected with the new hotel, and has undergone a radical change and in all respects is one of the most desirable ever opened to the public. Mr. Worsley has remodelled the entire building and has control of the Castle Chemical Range, and otherwise increased his facilities for serving guests, so that accommodations for two hundred guests can be provided in this first class house. The latter is kept supplied with the very best that the season affords in fowls, game, meats, fish, fruits, etc., and especial attenti n is given to the pastry department, which will vie with those of the best hotels in the country. A corps of efficient and polite waiters are in constant attendance and both the baggage omitted which can add to the comfort and safety of guests of the house. The regar counter has the most extensive and best selected stock in the entire city. Mr. Worsley has completed his arrangements for furnishing suppers for balls, parties, etc., and his terms are the most favorable that can be required. For ladies and gentlemen the Revere House Dining Rooms is a new and valuable acquisition, which we hope will be amply appreciated by them. In its appointments the Revere House is not excelled by any other house. It is quiet, pleasant, comfortable and agreeable home, and its establishment is liked with a will other hotels in Pittsburgh who have long felt its need in our midst.

Drought in Chinn.

A letter dated Pekin, August 1st, says: For the last eleven months there has not been, one may say, a drop of rain at Pekin nor in the surrounding country. The crops have been withered up while standing, and the cultivators are reduced to extreme distress. The absence of rain in summer and of snow in winter, forms a peculiarity in this climate, which occupies the most earnest attention of the Chinese Government. In these cases, it is the custom of the Celestial Empire to ordain feasts, general prayer, and expiatory ceremonies. During the present year of 1866 a long drought prevailed; the Pekin *Gazette* published a decree by which the Youthful Emperor relieved himself now from reproach in his conduct and empoy himself more actively in looking after the wants of his people. At the same time, he exhorted the public functionaries "not to depart from the path of justice and loyalty," and he directed the Board of Punishments "to soften the punishment which the law awards to criminals, to set at liberty those persons unjustly imprisoned, and to put a speedy end to pending lawsuits." The present Emperor has just issued such another decree, which enjoins the minister of justice to set at large all persons confined in the State prisons without cause, and to dispose of suits speedily, and to ameliorate the condition of prisoners.

Fenian Excitement in Buffalo.

In no part of the country does the Fenian excitement run so high as in Buffalo. Men and money are offered freely for the armed object being to rescue the condemned men in Canada, or, that failing, to avenge their death, if they are hung. The tremendous meeting on Sunday night was followed by another on the night succeeding, which was addressed by "Senator" Morrison, of Missouri. After speaking at length, he brought the matter right straight home to his hearers by saying, how many soldiers are there here?

Are you prepared before a week comes around to have a regiment ready? (Many voices—Yes, yes.)

That's right. (A voice—We'll begin now.)

Well, go to work now and open recruiting rolls.

Great excitement prevailed in the room at this announcement, and at the time the meeting called for, and in a short time between fifty and sixty names were inscribed.

Justice Murray then arose and said that he would give two hundred dollars, and he was followed by others, until but little a large sum was subscribed.

Hog Cholera in Kentucky.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, writing from Richmond, Kentucky, says much excitement prevails in that quarter, in consequence of the hog cholera. He states, as an example, that Mr. Robert Cornelison, a gentleman residing three miles east of the village, on Tuesday last, the owner of one hundred and five as fine hogs as we have ever seen, their weight ranging from one hundred and fifty to five hundred pounds each. Wednesday, five of them died, and yesterday twenty more of the largest and finest of the lot followed. He has now but eighty left, and has not very little hopes of saving any of them. He knows so far will amount to about $700 and should he lose the whole lot, his loss will be about $5,000. Mr. Cornelison is but one of a large number of sufferers, on many of whom the loss will fall with a severe, if not crushing effect.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1866. NO. 47.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Impending Indian War.

More Troops to be Sent to the Frontier.

Rumors on Mexican Question.

United States Court to be Held at Richmond in November.

The Monadnock Fit for Service at a Moment's Notice.

No Monitors for Sale by Government.

Appointment of Assessor of Twenty-First Penna. District.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, October 31, 1866.

The Indian Trouble.

Generals Grant and Sherman and the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, had a conference to-day on the impending Indian war. General Sherman stated that additional troops were needed on the frontier, and it was determined to send more to that section. Every effort is being made to avert the troubles, but advices from the Indian agents and other Government officials do not promise a peaceful settlement.

Mexican Affairs.

The *Republican* and *Evening Star*, which enjoy close relations to the Administration, are both out again to-day, denying the recent stories purporting to be telegraphed from this city, and giving the details of the Mexican policy of the Government. They intimate that these stories are gotten up in the interest of holders of Mexican bonds, and the intimation is somewhat strengthened by the appearance in this city of the agents of the bondholders. It may be said that the very latest advices in possession of the Government, from Paris, show that Napoleon still adheres to the idea that the payment of French claims should be guaranteed as a compensation for the immediate withdrawal of the French forces from Mexico. His course on hearing of the refusal of this Government to pay said claims is not, of course, yet known.

Unfounded Statement.

It is learned this (night) that there is no truth in the statement that Gen. Sheridan is to be superceded by Gen. Sherman.

Jeff. Davis's Case.

A term of the United States District Court will convene to-morrow at Norfolk, and on one week from Monday next at Richmond. Although there does not seem to be the slightest prospect of Davis being tried, his counsel in the person of Wm. B. Reed is on hand at Richmond already.

The Monadnock.

The Navy Department authorizes and requests a contradiction of the statement of a Detroit paper that the monitor Monadnock is in any way unfit for service. Although out of commission at San Francisco, she can be got ready at a moment's notice.

The State Prisoner.

General Dick Taylor, brother-in-law of Jeff. Davis, has been here from a visit to the latter, and reports that Davis's health is still on the decline. He has no hopes of a release from confinement or an early trial.

No Monitors Sold.

Cuba has not purchased two monitors of the United States, as reported. Cuba she or any other foreign power do so. The Government have decided not to sell any of that class of vessels, whether they were built in the navy yards by the Government contractors or outside by private contractors.

National Bank Established.

The National Bank of the State of Missouri, at St. Louis, capital $3,410,300, has been established by the Comptroller of the Currency. This bank waives the right to circulation.

Indian Commissioner.

Louis V. Bogy, of St. Louis, to-morrow enters upon his duties as the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, vice Cooley resigned.

Assessor 21st Pennsylvania District.

F. M. Kinter was to-day appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania.

Secretary Stanton has not gone west, as published in one of the Washington papers and telegraphed last night.

Relieved from Duty.

Gen. H. M. Whitesely, Chief Quartermaster for over a year past of the Department of Mississippi, has been relieved from duty in the military district of the Mississippi, and ordered to report for duty in this city.

Revenue Receipts.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day amount to one million and a quarter dollars.

WASHINGTON, October 31, 1866.

SHEEP FOR VIRGINIA

Yesterday a drove of one thousand sheep passed along Boundary street, north to the cleam bridge, and crossed into Virginia. They were driven from the west and were disposed of in the State of Virginia for the purpose of stocking the farms of those who were deprived of their stock during the late rebellion.

THE INDIAN TROUBLE.

Commissioner Bogey, of the Indian Bureau, had a conference this morning with Gen. Sherman at the latter's house. Gen. Grant, in relation to the temper and disposition of the Indians on the great plains of the West. The new Commissioner and the generals will go together into the truth of the various rumors in relation to Indian troubles. Gen. Sherman will make a written report on this head through his superior officer, Gen. Grant.

NO MONITORS FOR SALE.

On inquiry at the Navy Department it is ascertained that no monitors have been sold to any foreign government, nor have any foreign governments officially intimated a desire to make such investments. It is true, however, that private parties, all of them American citizens, have offered propositions without stating for whom they wished to purchase, but the Government has decided not to sell any of that class of ships, whether they were built in the navy yards by Government contractors or outside by private parties.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day made the following appointments: Solomon T. Ball, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas; John E. Rosettas, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois; John A. Miller, of Missouri, Register of the Land Office at Ironton; Lewis Lowry, of Nebraska, agent for the Indians of the Omaha Agency; John Wilkins, of Kansas, Register of the Land Office at Junction City.

RAILROAD BONDS ISSUED.

The Treasury department to-day issued to the Central Pacific Railroad, California Division, 320 bonds of one thousand dollars each, for the region mile completed and accepted.

THE FUNERAL OF MISS SEWARD.

The funeral of Miss Fannie Seward took place this afternoon. The services were performed at her father's residence by Rev. Mr. Lewis, of St. John's Episcopal Church, of which the deceased was a member. President Johnson and Secretaries McCulloch, Stanton, and Wells, Secretary Browning, Postmaster-General Randall, Attorney General Stanbery, and Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr., appeared as chief mourners. Among other distinguished persons present were General Grant, his family and the members of his staff, Admiral Farragut, General Sherman, all the members of the Diplomatic Corps and their families, with the members of Congress now here. The heads of the several Government bureaus and the clerks of State Department, Fenton and Langdale. The pall bearers were Baron Von Geroll, the Prussian Minister, Admiral Davis, Admiral Dahlgren, Major Gen. Meigs and Postmaster Judge Otis and Charles Knap. The remains were conveyed to the Baltimore Station, and thence by special car to Auburn, N. Y.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA,

Arrival of Treasure from California—Serious Fire at Aspinwall—War Between Spain, Cnile and Peru—Honduras to Remain Neutral—Desperate Battle Between Brazilians and Paraguayans.

NEW YORK, October 31.—The steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall on the 23d, arrived this morning. She has one million and a quarter in treasure. Since the change of rulers affairs are progressing peaceably on the Isthmus.

The French war steamer Dunderberg arrived at Panama from Aspinwall on the 14th, with a large number of sick and wounded soldiers, some of them placed in the foreign hospital and the balance sailed again for Mexico.

A serious conflagration occurred at Aspinwall on the 21st, which destroyed the United States Hotel and adjoining buildings. The flames were arrested by the efforts of Commodore Boggs and men of the U. S. steamer Sacramento, and the United States ship of war Dacotah. Messrs. Field and Alexander were the principal sufferers.

The river steamer Montpelier, with a number of the Magdalena, had exploded with a number of passengers on board. The particulars of the disaster has been received.

The Central American States are all at peace. The Government of Honduras has decided to remain neutral in case the war between Spain and Peru and Chile is continued. This action is regarded as important, as it favors the allies by keeping open the ports of Omoa and Trujillo, in the Atlantic, for their purposes, thus enabling them to prey on the Spanish Commerce.

Peru is engrossed with the Presidential election, and it was thought the present dictator, Prado, will be re-elected. The conspiracy against the Government has been discovered in Lima.

Dates from Buenos Ayres of the 8th, and Rosario of the 11th, state that another desperate battle had been fought between the Brazilians and Paraguayans, and though the allies claim a victory no details are given.

Death from Injuries by Fire.

QUEBEC, C. E., October 31.—Mrs. Carr died yesterday from injuries received at the late fire.

MEXICO.

Gen. Sherman as a Diplomat.

He Goes to Mexico with Minister Campbell.

His Mission Military and Diplomatic.

Gen. Sherman Declines the War Office.

General Sheridan and Buccaneers.

NEW YORK, October 31.—The *Times'* Washington special says: General Sherman had another interview with the President to-day, after the session of the Cabinet, at which he accepted the military diplomatic mission to Mexico, which I stated yesterday, had been tendered to him. He will therefore leave for Ohio to-morrow, and after arranging some private affairs, he will leave for Mexico probably within ten days, accompanied by Col. Campbell, Minister to that Republic.

The administration is gratified at the prompt action of General Sherman, and the hope is confidently entertained that the presence of an officer of such rank and distinction will be a sufficient indication of the earnestness of this Government in the measures it is taking to aid in the restoration of the Republic, and that it will render the actual presence of United States troops on Mexican soil unnecessary.

General Sherman's precise mission is both military and diplomatic. He goes to sustain Minister Campbell in all the diplomatic relations which may be reestablished, and embraces also within his discretion as to the use of military power in any emergency requiring it. The very important nature of this work is thus apparent, and the President is acting in that if not only shall be in safe and able hands, but that our representatives shall reach the scene of action as soon as possible.

The name of General Grant was at first suggested as the proper person for the position of Military Envoy, but as he cannot well be spared from the pressing duties consequent upon the reorganization of the army, General Sherman was selected, he having declined the tender of the War Department, which was made by the President. When the change does occur in the latter department, it is altogether probable that General Grant will assume the duties.

The same special says the Administration does not entirely approve the vigorous language of Gen. Sheridan's letter as to the Mexican and his French relations, thus far published, but will be some what modified, as has been of the most amicable nature, and there is neither intention or desire to interrupt the friendly relations existing between the two governments, from Paris, show that Napoleon still adheres to the idea that the payment of French claims should be guaranteed as a compensation for the immediate withdrawal of the French forces from Mexico. His course on hearing of the refusal of this Government to pay said claims is not, of course, yet known.

Unfounded Statement.

It is learned this (night) that there is no truth in the statement that Gen. Sheridan is to be superceded by Gen. Sherman.

Jeff. Davis's Case.

A term of the United States District Court will convene to-morrow at Norfolk, and on one week from Monday next at Richmond. Although there does not seem to be the slightest prospect of Davis being tried, his counsel in the person of Wm. B. Reed is on hand at Richmond already.

The Monadnock.

The Navy Department authorizes and requests a contradiction of the statement of a Detroit paper that the monitor Monadnock is in any way unfit for service. Although out of commission at San Francisco, she can be got ready at a moment's notice.

The State Prisoner.

General Dick Taylor, brother-in-law of Jeff. Davis, has been here from a visit to the latter, and reports that Davis's health is still on the decline. He has no hopes of a release from confinement or an early trial.

No Monitors Sold.

Cuba has not purchased two monitors of the United States, as reported. Cuba she or any other foreign power do so. The Government have decided not to sell any of that class of vessels, whether they were built in the navy yards by the Government contractors or outside by private contractors.

National Bank Established.

The National Bank of the State of Missouri, at St. Louis, capital $3,410,300, has been established by the Comptroller of the Currency. This bank waives the right to circulation.

Indian Commissioner.

Louis V. Bogy, of St. Louis, to-morrow enters upon his duties as the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, vice Cooley resigned.

Assessor 21st Pennsylvania District.

F. M. Kinter was to-day appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania.

Secretary Stanton has not gone west, as published in one of the Washington papers and telegraphed last night.

Relieved from Duty.

Gen. H. M. Whitesely, Chief Quartermaster for over a year past of the Department of Mississippi, has been relieved from duty in the military district of the Mississippi, and ordered to report for duty in this city.

Revenue Receipts.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day amount to one million and a quarter dollars.

WASHINGTON, October 31, 1866.

SHEEP FOR VIRGINIA

Yesterday a drove of one thousand sheep passed along Boundary street, north to the cleam bridge, and crossed into Virginia. They were driven from the west and were disposed of in the State of Virginia for the purpose of stocking the farms of those who were deprived of their stock during the late rebellion.

THE INDIAN TROUBLE.

Commissioner Bogey, of the Indian Bureau, had a conference this morning with Gen. Sherman at the latter's house. Gen. Grant, in relation to the temper and disposition of the Indians on the great plains of the West. The new Commissioner and the generals will go together into the truth of the various rumors in relation to Indian troubles. Gen. Sherman will make a written report on this head through his superior officer, Gen. Grant.

NO MONITORS FOR SALE.

On inquiry at the Navy Department it is ascertained that no monitors have been sold to any foreign government, nor have any foreign governments officially intimated a desire to make such investments. It is true, however, that private parties, all of them American citizens, have offered propositions without stating for whom they wished to purchase, but the Government has decided not to sell any of that class of ships, whether they were built in the navy yards by Government contractors or outside by private parties.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day made the following appointments: Solomon T. Ball, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas; John E. Rosettas, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois; John A. Miller, of Missouri, Register of the Land Office at Ironton; Lewis Lowry, of Nebraska, agent for the Indians of the Omaha Agency; John Wilkins, of Kansas, Register of the Land Office at Junction City.

RAILROAD BONDS ISSUED.

The Treasury department to-day issued to the Central Pacific Railroad, California Division, 320 bonds of one thousand dollars each, for the region mile completed and accepted.

THE FUNERAL OF MISS SEWARD.

The funeral of Miss Fannie Seward took place this afternoon. The services were performed at her father's residence by Rev. Mr. Lewis, of St. John's Episcopal Church, of which the deceased was a member. President Johnson and Secretaries McCulloch, Stanton, and Wells, Secretary Browning, Postmaster-General Randall, Attorney General Stanbery, and Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr., appeared as chief mourners. Among other distinguished persons present were General Grant, his family and the members of his staff, Admiral Farragut, General Sherman, all the members of the Diplomatic Corps and their families, with the members of Congress now here. The heads of the several Government bureaus and the clerks of State Department, Fenton and Langdale. The pall bearers were Baron Von Geroll, the Prussian Minister, Admiral Davis, Admiral Dahlgren, Major Gen. Meigs and Postmaster Judge Otis and Charles Knap. The remains were conveyed to the Baltimore Station, and thence by special car to Auburn, N. Y.

THE BALTIMORE IMBROGLIO.

The Testimony for Defense—Counsel for Defense Desire to Argue the Case, but Plaintiff's Counsel Do Not.

ANNAPOLIS, October 31.—The examination of the charges against the Police Commissioners was continued till six o'clock last night, and resumed again this morning at ten o'clock. The defense expect to get through their evidence by noon, when there will be some rebutting evidence introduced by the prosecution. Commissioner Hinds was called to the stand yesterday by the counsel for the defense in order that the Governor might question him, but he declined doing so, and said he would tell his story when the Commissioners he would do so at their office in Baltimore. Some conversation took place, but no charge was made. Hinds came later, and reports that Davis's health is still on the decline. He has no hopes of a release from confinement or an early trial.

No Monitors Sold.

Cuba has not purchased two monitors of the United States, as reported. Cuba she or any other foreign power do so. The Government have decided not to sell any of that class of vessels, whether they were built in the navy yards by the Government contractors or outside by private contractors.

National Bank Established.

The National Bank of the State of Missouri, at St. Louis, capital $3,410,300, has been established by the Comptroller of the Currency. This bank waives the right to circulation.

Indian Commissioner.

Louis V. Bogy, of St. Louis, to-morrow enters upon his duties as the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, vice Cooley resigned.

Assessor 21st Pennsylvania District.

F. M. Kinter was to-day appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania.

Secretary Stanton has not gone west, as published in one of the Washington papers and telegraphed last night.

Relieved from Duty.

Gen. H. M. Whitesely, Chief Quartermaster for over a year past of the Department of Mississippi, has been relieved from duty in the military district of the Mississippi, and ordered to report for duty in this city.

Revenue Receipts.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day amount to one million and a quarter dollars.

STATE ITEMS.

A company of gentlemen from Philadelphia and New York, are now erecting extensive works at Norristown for the manufacture of window glass.

On Monday night last, a wheel of the local freight train on the Pennsylvania road, coming West, broke in Harrisburg, killing Jacob Mills, and James Maneals, a brakesman, was almost instantly killed. Deceased resided in Altoona, and leaves a wife and three small children.

Bishop Kerfoot, of the Pittsburgh Episcopal Diocese, has been on a visit to the oil regions of late, and has held services for the people at Titusville, at Tidioute, at Titusville, at Petroleum Center, and at Rouseville. At the latter place he administered the rite of confirmation to several persons on the 21st ult., and on Saboath last was to have organized a Sunday school there.

Colonel J. A. Long, of the regular army, and Private Secretary to President Johnson, was married on Thursday evening last to Miss Lizzie D. Foster, daughter of Hon. Henry D. Foster, of Greensburg.

It is said that agents of the Pennsylvania railroad are in England for the purpose of purchasing steamers to run between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

A Boston dispatch of the 29th ult. says: About three weeks since a man arrived in this city in search, he said, for a Mrs. Murphy. He stated that his name was Harrington, and that he was a Pennsylvanian. He did not succeed in finding the woman, and on Saturday night died in a house on Harris street, where he has been boarding. He is thought to have been about sixty years of age. His funeral took place to-day at $172, and a certificate of deposit on a Pennsylvania bank for $1,000, have been taken charge of by the police authorities, and will from them to the friends of the deceased as soon as they are found.

The Gettysburg *Herald* says: The barn of Wm. J. Gosborn, of Tell township, Huntingdon county, was utterly consumed with all its contension the morning of 23d inst., by being set fire to by a desperado named Joseph Matthews. Matthews, who resides in Blacking Valley approached the premises of Mr. Gosborn on the morning aforesaid, asking demands of Mr. Gosborn, which he refused to concede; whereupon Matthews went out into the barn, and deliberately set fire to the same, all the while holding Mr. Gosborn at bay from extinguishing the flames, with rifle and pistols with which he was armed, until the fire had full sway. He then made his escape to the woods, and left himself to be found in his reply to a communication from Mr. Bigelow, dated Paris, May 26th, 1865—in which more than a month after the surrender of Lee and Johnston, and after the death of Lincoln. Mr. Bigelow had been talking over with French Cabinet Ministers the aspect of affairs in the United States, immediately succeeding the close of the civil war. Napoleon's opinions was obtained for Andrew Johnson, at the commencement of his accidental elevation, the confidence and approval of the loyal people of the United States.

OPINIONS WE PROVOKED IN FRANCE.

The conclusions, that conversation and close observance of public opinion brought him to, he thus expresses:

"That our government will not succeed in giving entire satisfaction to the ruling classes on this side of the Atlantic, whatever may be its success in the field, I infer from the following circumstances: First, that our armies were not disbanded, and that the military spirit is more prominent, the same parties censured me for too deliberate and insensibility to the popular enthusiasm. The great grievances at present are, first, the Freedmen's question, second, the reconstruction of the Union, third, the financial question, fourth, the foreign question, fifth, the Mexican question, sixth, the trial of Booth's accomplices and seventh, the trial of Jefferson Davis.

"The readiness with which all these questions are urged to weaken the impression with our people that I have been too free with them, and to inform me that the embarrassments has a tendency to produce, shows how great is the importance of the subject in the minds of the parties interested.

"The proclamation putting a price on Davis's head, and the general impression that the President, whose sole access I need to see a price put upon the heads of their most meritorious citizens, is a fact that has given a shock to many or any one who wears that inflicting penalty. I think I can safely say that the apprehending part was not produced so unpleasant an effect upon our minds here, though their impressions of the matter may be quite different when there is an opportunity of making them.

CONCERNING MEXICO.

Mr. Bigelow dismisses the excitement not to say perturbation, existing on the subject of Mexico, and the likelihood of the United States taking hold of the affairs of that country in such a way as to ensure the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and the consequent humiliation of Napoleon. He says:

In regard to Mexico, the impression produced by the recent news from the United States although not to be attributed entirely to accuracy of the Liberals in Mexico are seasonable, and have given new life to the Juarez schemes advertised in the New York and Washington papers, which are supposed to respond to the views of the President and his Cabinet. The absence of the Emperor at the moment aggravates the alarm, and leaves the community a prey to rumors of the most disturbing character.

It is said that agents of the Pennsylvania railroad are in England for the purpose of purchasing steamers to run between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

A Boston dispatch of the 29th ult. says: About three weeks since a man arrived in this city in search, he said, for a Mrs. Murphy. He stated that his name was Harrington, and that he was a Pennsylvanian. He did not succeed in finding the woman, and on Saturday night died in a house on Harris street, where he has been boarding. He is thought to have been about sixty years of age. His funeral took place to-day at $172, and a certificate of deposit on a Pennsylvania bank for $1,000, have been taken charge of by the police authorities, and will from them to the friends of the deceased as soon as they are found.

The Gettysburg *Herald* says: The barn of Wm. J. Gosborn, of Tell township, Huntingdon county, was utterly consumed with all its contension the morning of 23d inst., by being set fire to by a desperado named Joseph Matthews. Matthews, who resides in Blacking Valley approached the premises of Mr. Gosborn on the morning aforesaid, asking demands of Mr. Gosborn, which he refused to concede; whereupon Matthews went out into the barn, and deliberately set fire to the same, all the while holding Mr. Gosborn at bay from extinguishing the flames, with rifle and pistols with which he was armed, until the fire had full sway. He then made his escape to the woods, and left himself to be found in his reply to a communication from Mr. Bigelow, dated Paris, May 26th, 1865—in which more than a month after the surrender of Lee and Johnston, and after the death of Lincoln. Mr. Bigelow had been talking over with French Cabinet Ministers the aspect of affairs in the United States, immediately succeeding the close of the civil war. Napoleon's opinions was obtained for Andrew Johnson, at the commencement of his accidental elevation, the confidence and approval of the loyal people of the United States.

The United States Abroad

Mr. Seward's Diplomacy Before and Since the War.

The Fox that Became a Lion.

Interesting Correspondence Between Our Ministers and the State Department.

DIPLOMATIC DIFFICULTIES.

A very large number of people—in fact, the great mass of the unthinking—imagine that the foreign affairs of a country are very simple and easily transacted. They insist upon it that, where a nation is strong and able to assert itself, it should do so boldly; should never negotiate, but act; never submit to mediation, but judge all questions of right and wrong for itself; and, having once come to a conclusion, enforce its terms with energy and promptitude. These are they who formed the crowds, that cheered when noisy demagogues shouted for "four forty or fight!" These are they who would have plunged headlong into a war with England about a worthless island on the Pacific coast; who would have aided in the suppression of the rebellion by taking on hand a nice little additional job with the British navy, or a trifling side issue with the military power of the French in Mexico.

MR. SEWARD'S MANAGEMENT.

With this class Mr. Seward is in special disfavor as the manager of our relations with other powers. And it is a remarkable fact that those who most ardently admire the pernicious influence he has exercised upon our domestic policy, are among the first to condemn the manner and deride the results of his shrewd and judicious management of our policy abroad. The forbearance and tactical skill he displayed during the time our civil conflict lasted were as powerful reinforcements to our cause as would have been scores of ships or many thousands of men. Even the fault attributed to him of making his correspondence too voluminous, can be explained into a diplomatic virtue. What seems tedium and objectless prolixity, when gathered into official volumes, was at the time pertinent and necessary. Every government needed to do would be pretty universally accepted by the people, for the time, as likely to reflect their deliberate wishes, one of which we felt sure was to preserve friendly relations with the United States. We had for the best way to remove all difficulty between the two governments, and after arranging some preliminary questions, was for us to recognize their government. This view he enforced with a tact which never failed to win his hearers over, and then remarked that he had opened a question which, if not settled then, for the time, would be likely to reflect their deliberate wishes, one of which we felt sure was to preserve friendly relations with the United States. We had for the best way to remove all difficulty between the two governments, and after arranging some preliminary questions, was for us to recognize their government. This view he enforced with a tact which never failed to win his hearers over, and then remarked that he had opened a question which, if not settled then, for the time, would be likely to further back in the history of our respective countries than was possible on such a festive occasion. But I will not trouble you with him that but for the unfriendly tone of the official papers, which he regretted to know of, if not hostile, if not a desire, on the part of influential classes in France to see our Republic reduced to petty principalities, I should say the power would probably have experienced no difficulty in the case of Maximilian, in his understanding with our Government about Mexico. Unhappily, the impression had got abroad, and even our own people, that the Emperor had undertaken to build up a empire based upon the ruins of our Republic, and it would take us some time and some substantial proofs of good feeling on his part to dissipate the impression. He then proceeded to state his position in this remark, which I was preparing to elucidate, little, and said that he hoped I would take no offense at the liberty he was about to take in saying that he was perfectly satisfied with a service of silver plate by his late employees, as a testimonial of their esteem. At the presentation, remarks were made by Mr. Wilson, Senator from Indiana, Judge Fisher, of Baltimore, and Hon. Elisha W. Davis, ex-Speaker of the State Senate.

A survey is now being made by a competent engineer of the proposed route for the Chester Creek Railroad, from Lenni to Chester. The whole distance will be but little over eight miles. The work will be completed early in the year. The survey is finished, and he pushed vigorously to completion.

The Petrolia Tanning Company have just completed their buildings, at Greenville, Mercer county, on the line of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railway. Messrs. J. C. Hubbard and J. E. Hoover comprise the Petrolia Company, and are active, energetic business men. The Greenville *Argus* says: In brief, the entire establishment is complete in design, convenience and machinery. It has no equal outside our large cities, and no superior there. With its present machinery, the proprietors say they can manufacture fifty thousand sides of sole leather per year. Such an establishment cannot fail to advance the interests of our growing village, and the gentlemanly proprietors are deserving of thanks for locating at this point."

SEWARD'S TART REPLY TO BIGELOW.

While Mr. Seward appreciated the information furnished him by Mr. Bigelow, and duly presents his acknowledgements for the same, he could not but somewhat relish the concluding recommendations with

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1866.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

To say the least, it is becoming interesting. In spite of the denials, the Administration is acting vigorously and with a purpose. With Gen. SHERMAN to represent the military and Minister CAMPBELL the civil intentions—whichever shall be necessary—of our Government in Mexico, there can be no mistaking the policy. It is to dilly-dally no longer with the MAXIMILIAN usurpation. Starting out speedily, and hunting in couples, General SHERMAN and Minister CAMPBELL will probably be able in a reasonable time to find some government in Mexico with which to establish relations, and to which we may afford aid—moral aid, if that will suffice—but something stronger, if that should be necessary. The sending of SHERMAN along with CAMPBELL is a pretty plain indication that military questions may arise—in fact, are quite likely to arise,—and that *if they do*, the intention is there shall be no *halting* in the management of them.

Precisely what the programme is going to be, is wisely withheld, but it is not difficult to guess it. Our Government having all along recognized the JUAREZ Government in Mexico, will now do whatever shall be found necessary and proper to do, to place it on its legs. This involves several important contingencies—not the least of which will be—in case he is too slow in his movements—the administering of a gentle admonition to MAXIMILIAN; and at the same time notice to ORTEGO, and all other factionists, to cease operations. And the suggestion naturally comes in, that if Mexico, in her troubles should find no other way to escape destruction than to hand matters over to General SHERMAN himself, he is the sort of man not to feel disinclined towards such an offer; and it may be doubted whether she could do a more reasonable thing, or herself a greater service.

ONCE A SAVAGE, ALWAYS A SAVAGE.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, ever harping on the negro, devotes an entire column to prove the negro race incapable of civilization. It is not to show that they have not been, as a race, civilized, but, that from their nature it is impossible they ever should be. The attempt to establish this position is made with a large display of pedantry, and of technical phrases, indicating a recent look into DARWIN's fanciful speculations. But beyond showing that the negro has not succeeded in changing himself into a white man, the long drawn argument of the learned editor proves nothing. This fact, which no one ever thought of denying, the *Enquirer* is satisfied to announce, in the double character of both argument and conclusion, by the help of scripture language—"can the Ethiopian change his skin?" A collateral testimony from the Scripture, it is true, is given by the editor, but it bears no closer relation to his proposition and his purpose than the one already cited. It is this, "the thing that hath been, is that which shall be; and that which is done is that which shall be done, and there is no new thing under the sun."

These are his scriptural arguments to prove the immutable savageness of the negro nature. No such "new thing under the sun" as a civilized black man falls within the bounds of possibility. The argument from analogy is equally potent. Irish potatoes do not turn to tomatoes, though they may grow near them, nor do wild geese change into tame geese. The editor here is confident in his strength, and expresses himself with the reduplications of a legal document, asseverating that "wolves and dogs," "sheep and geese," and "tame fowls," and "an infinite variety of congeneric animals retain their original, distinct, diverse and different natures, instincts, habits and peculiarities, despite of all efforts, all training and all education intended to change, assimilate and indentify their habits, instincts and natures." Ahem!

It is a pity to spoil such a congeries of "congeneric" words, by taking history, and facts patent to every unprejudiced person, as the ground of one belief, rather than the silly theory and more silly argument of the *Enquirer*. Less than twenty centuries have passed since, according to CÆSAR and other authorities, the natives of Britain were as wild and savage as the American Indians or the Africans. The Teutonic nations were, within the historic period, without that high civilization which now distinguishes them. The Greeks and Romans emerged from a barbarous into a civilized and refined condition. And as to the negroes, Liberia demonstrates their capacity for government, that colony, with all its disadvantages, having thrived infinitely better than the white colony of JOHN SMITH, planted within a score of miles of where Richmond now stands. That the negro race has not made great progress under the iron rule of Southern slavery is very true, but even there, until within a few years past, the writers of the *Enquirer's* class have studiously maintained that the negroes were far in advance of their native African condition. If they as slaves, as chattel property, under legal prohibitions against all schooling and reading, made progress toward civilization, why should further progress be deemed impossible, when all the incentives and facilities of freedom are brought within their reach?

We might carry our remarks further, and show that the negroes in the South have evinced some of the distinctive features of civilization, during the past few years, quite as decidedly as their "white congeners" in the same locality. But we forbear, and only add a word to testify our mortification and surprise, that after having been divested of the power to enslave and oppress a feeble and dependent race of people, any Southern man of respectable position should, instead of helping to raise them, indemnify his revengeful feelings by an elaborate attempt to degrade and defame them.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The mountain of debt left on the nation loomed up in formidable magnitude, when the smoke clouds of the war were wafted away by the gentle breath of peace. When its broad base and its lofty heights were first scanned by the eye of financial calculation, the inquiry arose in every mind, can it be leveled down? England had long before settled down into a despairing contentment with the impossibility of liquidating a debt not much more formidable, and braced herself for bearing it as a perpetual burden. The more buoyant spirit of our young nation chose the opposite answer to the question, and at once began digging and wheeling away the towering mass, even while it was yet growing by the accretions of unsettled liabilities.

The next question was, how soon it could be paid. Very sanguine respondents placed the minimum period at thirty years. Legislation adjusted the revenue system on a basis that promised something like this, and the people cheerfully concurred. Twenty months' experience has confirmed the theory. As a consequence, our domestic confidence is confirmed, and our foreign credit is established. The rate of liquidation hitherto made will extinguish the debt in less time than was anticipated by the most sanguine. It has been demonstrated what we can do.

And another question now may be reasonable and appropriate, whether it is best to pay it as fast as possible. And this involves other questions. Would not a somewhat slower process of liquidation answer the purposes of Government, on the whole, better than the present rapid rate? Might not a reduction of taxes give an additional impulse to individual enterprise, in developing the latent resources of the country? Is it not just that the payment of the debt, incurred in maintaining the Government, should be in part shared by a coming generation of citizens who are to share in its benefits? And might not a revenue to the public treasury less ample, suggest and perhaps secure more rigid economy in the expenditures of the Government?

Having discovered and demonstrated to the world our ability to pay the public debt in less than twenty years, if not in less than twelve, the question, whether it is best to do it in that brief period, is one worthy of consideration by our people and by the authorities of our Government. It is our impression that no interest of the country, or of individual citizens, would be injured by a discussion of the subject, or, so far as we comprehend it, by such a modification of the tax laws as would, while affording means to pay a fixed and moderate amount on the National debt, release the people from a sensible portion of the taxation. Such a measure, we think, would not only not impair the public credit in the least, but would give an impetus to private enterprise, and do something towards restoring business and prices to their healthful condition.

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SOUTH.

Notwithstanding opposition, in certain quarters of the South, is becoming more pronounced, the Amendment is gradually making its way with another class of thinking its way with another class of minds. Thus the prospect of having two parties in the South is at least good. The Galveston (Texas) *Bulletin* is for the Amendment, and says if it is not ratified Congress will insist on even more stringent terms. The *New South*, published at Beaufort, South Carolina, says gradually the leading Southern papers are discussing the Amendment, and in many cases in a favorable manner. It remarks: "We want this Amendment adopted, for it is the best terms the South will ever be offered." The New Orleans *Picayune* says Governor WELLS has received from New York a letter with the Amendment and certain proposed modifications, which, the the writer says, "have received the approval of minds in the position to exert great influence." Copies have been forwarded to the Governors of all the unrepresented states, for their opinion. It is proposed to modify the disfranchising section by adding a saving clause, to-wit: "Unless since such rebellion he shall have proven his loyalty by his acts; and has not openly or secretly incited the people to rebel against such legislation as has been adopted by a two-thirds vote of Congress, but Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disability." Another modification is concerning the public debt, and it is, "Such debts shall be equalized throughout the States according to the capacity and resources of each State." Every day is drawing the lines in the South on the Amendment—which must be considered a favorable indication. A Charleston correspondent of the New York *Times* says the Amendment is becoming the topic of discussion among all classes of the people there, and the writer expresses the opinion that due weight is given the fact that the great Republican party of the North, first by the action of its representatives, and moreover by the overwhelming indorsement of that action at the polls, has fixed upon the Amendment as the best terms upon which the South can hope for restoration. Yet the opinion is expressed that in South Carolina the Amendment is not gaining ground. The press is almost unanimous against it—the only exceptions being the Charleston *News*, which is under Northern influence, and the *Leader*, the negro organ, of little influence. In regard to the political leaders the writer says:

"I have been at some pains to ascertain the opinions and probable course of nearly all the prominent men of the State, and thus far I have found but one who counsels the acceptance of the Amendment. I allude to A. G. Magrath, late District Judge of the United States Court, at the time of the final collapse of the Confederacy, and who exposed the responsibility of his whole career at that time by his inefficiency of several months in the casemates of Fort Pulaski. Judge Magrath is a man of talented force and ability, an earnest and eloquent orator, and, in private life, is distinguished for his active and pleasing social qualities. Formerly popularity, at one time very great, has been materially lessened by his course since he was deposed by the United States from the office of Provisional Governor Perry. He now advocates the Amendment as affording a timely and best mode of escape from harsher measures. But in this position, as I have said, he is not supported, as far as I can learn, by any other public man in the State."

MAKING THEMSELVES FELT.

There is something little less than wonderful in the changes that time produces. It was only a short time ago that throughout the South the Negro was spoken of as an incumbrance, whose fate was the subject of many philanthropic speculations among the late slaveholders. But since the freed people have shown their capacity to be of more value than they were as slaves, a change of tone has gradually taken place,—so that in some parts of the South, much concern is expressed on account of the disposition of the Negroes to leave and locate in districts where they can do better. It is evident that the Negro can cause himself to be appreciated in one way, if in no other—and that is, in leaving the white people to take care of themselves. This, as we have said, is the case in certain parts of the South they are doing, and the consequence is, such alarming paragraphs as the following, from the Newman, Ga., *Herald*:

If the blacks continue to leave in such numbers until Christmas, our farmers will not be able to employ laborers for the next year, and without labor there is no production, and of course, no prosperity.

THE LEAVEN WORKING.

The following telegram refers to one of the Southern signs of the times which betokens fairer weather in that quarter than they have had for a long while past:

GALVESTON, TEXAS, October 29.—An ex-Confederate Postmaster generally publishes a long letter referring to a former one. He is very strongly in favor of granting negroes suffrage and all other rights, the same as white men, and says any man unwilling to do this is a dumbhead.

Our readers are aware that the subject referred to, although one of great and exciting interest to many, was not brought much under discussion during the late political canvass in our State. We cannot, however, but be gratified to know that in the South, where the subject is one of magnitude and importance, some of the leading and influential citizens are beginning seriously to canvass it, and not a few to express a strong desire to sustain the loyal wants, and, so far as we know, behaves himself in a most exemplary manner.

—Among the recent arrivals at the Revere House, Boston, is that of the Princess Murat, who is on her way home to Florida, in company with the son of the late Commodore Dallas. She is the descendant of Joachim Murat, King of Naples, and belongs to Florida, where she has long resided. By the vicissitudes of the war of the rebellion she has been greatly reduced in circumstances, losing all her negroes and suffering other losses. At the close of the war, Louis Napoleon sent to know how she fared, and, on receiving the required information, has settled on her the sum of 100,000 francs, or about $8,8 0 in gold annually. She has, during the past summer, been in Paris, where she attended the marriage of her neice to the Duc de Mouchy. It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence, that, while descended from a representative of European royalty on one hand, she is also a relative of General Washington, her great grandmother having been Washington's sister. It is but just to the Princess to say that she never had any sympathy for the rebellion.

—General Custer has written a letter repudiating the Copperhead Congressional candidate in the Detroit District. He says: "Under no circumstances would I vote for a man who, in time of war, had sympathized with the enemies of his Government, and rejoiced at every defeat which you and other loyal soldiers suffered, while every victory we won was a source of regret, rather than a cause for rejoicing."

Indian Troubles.

The Denver papers publish an account of atrocities committed by Utes; among them a Mr. Cotts, whom they killed and severed his head from his body and carried it with them, tied to a saddle. No estimate is yet made of the number of head of cattle, horses, and mules shot down and driven off, not yet recovered, but the numbers is very great.

From New Mexico we learn that the Indians are carrying on with a high hand. They attacked the herd at Fort McRae and run it off, after killing two of the guard. A party of negro troops sent in pursuit did not succeed in recapturing the stock. These Indians drove off herds from Camp Membres, Fort Cummings, and completed their work by driving the whole of Fort McRea. At Membres and Fort Cummings, they not only run off the sheep and mule herds, but also the horses of the cavalry company stationed there. In not one single instance were they overtaken, although pursuit was immediately made. At Fort McRae, as at other places, the Indians swooped down on all the low stock, and, before assistance from within sight of the post, had driven off the animals. Two men were driven from there, and that two men were killed.

Senator Wilson's Views.

Senator Wilson delivered a speech in East Boston, a few days since, in which he discussed briefly the different clauses of the Constitutional Amendment, and added: "I would have been glad to have had the Constitutional Amendment go further. I am now sorry we have been, and ever mean to be in favor of impartial suffrage for all men. I would gladly settle the matter, as far as this generation of Americans is concerned, on the basis of universal, impartial suffrage. The Constitutional Amendment, as it is, is now before the country, and the loyal States are for it, with the exception of Kentucky, and she can hardly be called loyal. We will stand by it, and all those rebel States must take it or stay out of Congress. And I am not sure that they will all come in in a hurry if they do do it."

The Condemned Penians to be Pardoned.

—It may comfort the Brotherhood everywhere to know that a telegram has been received in New York from an eminent judicial functionary in Toronto, stating that it is morally certain that the parties convicted last week will receive the benefit of the Queen's mercy. At least so says the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*.

YANKEES IN MEXICO.—The great body of the Americans who went to the Rio Grande have joined Cortina, to whom they are expected to do of great service in future movements. Those who did not join him have gone to depredating in Texas—of course. Most of the arms shipped by Lew. Wallace & Co., have been sold to the Liberals and sent to the interior.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.—The Retrenchment Committee of Congress, it is stated, have under consideration a reorganization of the civil service, and are unanimously in favor of an entire change in the present system. A letter from one of its members says they will recommend a system based upon competitive examinations of all applicants for positions. They are not yet decided as to the limit of offices, whether to fix a period or to have such remain during good behavior.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Baltimore *Commercial* says: We learned, in conversation with a prominent friend of progress in the city a day or two since, that there are now on their way from Europe to the port of Baltimore "ten immigrant ships," and as a British ship from Bremen came into port on Saturday last with three hundred and ninety-four passengers, it looks as if indeed—and despite our temporary political troubles—our city and State are at length to receive the benefits of that accession of population we have so long hoped for and contemplated.

A writer in a Philadelphia paper suggests, considering the present high price of flour, to persons of limited means the use of rye flour. The present price of wheat flour is about $16 per barrel, while rye only commands $9. If, say one-fourth of Indian meal is mixed with it, the bread is much sweeter, and does not become stale so soon. My family use it in preference when both are on the table.

The Investigation, just concluded, shows the cause of the disaster to the Evening Star to have been an insufficiency of crew. The hull of the ship was staunch and tight, the engines were in perfect order, and, properly manned, the vessel could have lived through the cyclone and carried her passengers into port in safety, but her entire crew numbered only ten men, four of whom were detailed as quartermasters, leaving the effective force only six.

A Jefferson City dispatch says: Every available man under arms in General Hancock's Department, with the exception of a few troops to preserve order on election day, has been sent westward to fight the Indians. It is understood that General Sherman has come back from the plains favorably impressed with General Pope's theory of keeping the Indians in the rear of the advance guard of civilization. It is certain that two-thirds vote of Congress, but Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disability." Another modification is concerning the public debt, and it is, "Such debts shall be equalized throughout the States according to the capacity and resources of each State." Every day is drawing the lines in the South on the Amendment—which must be considered a favorable indication. A Charleston correspondent of the New York *Times* says the Amendment is becoming the topic of discussion among all classes of the people there, and the writer expresses the opinion that due weight is given the fact that the great Republican party of the North, first by the action of its representatives, and moreover by the overwhelming indorsement of that action at the polls, has fixed upon the Amendment as the best terms upon which the South can hope for restoration. Yet the opinion is expressed that in South Carolina the Amendment is not gaining ground. The press is almost unanimous against it—the only exceptions being the Charleston *News*, which is under Northern influence, and the *Leader*, the negro organ, of little influence. In regard to the political leaders the writer says:

"I have been at some pains to ascertain the opinions and probable course of nearly all the prominent men of the State, and thus far I have found but one who counsels the acceptance of the Amendment. I allude to A. G. Magrath, late District Judge of the United States Court, at the time of the final collapse of the Confederacy, and who exposed the responsibility of his whole career at that time by his inefficiency of several months in the casemates of Fort Pulaski. Judge Magrath is a man of talented force and ability, an earnest and eloquent orator, and, in private life, is distinguished for his active and pleasing social qualities. Formerly popularity, at one time very great, has been materially lessened by his course since he was deposed by the United States from the office of Provisional Governor Perry. He now advocates the Amendment as affording a timely and best mode of escape from harsher measures. But in this position, as I have said, he is not supported, as far as I can learn, by any other public man in the State."

MAKING THEMSELVES FELT.

There is something little less than wonderful in the changes that time produces. It was only a short time ago that throughout the South the Negro was spoken of as an incumbrance, whose fate was the subject of many philanthropic speculations among the late slaveholders. But since the freed people have shown their capacity to be of more value than they were as slaves, a change of tone has gradually taken place,—so that in some parts of the South, much concern is expressed on account of the disposition of the Negroes to leave and locate in districts where they can do better. It is evident that the Negro can cause himself to be appreciated in one way, if in no other—and that is, in leaving the white people to take care of themselves. This, as we have said, is the case in certain parts of the South they are doing, and the consequence is, such alarming paragraphs as the following, from the Newman, Ga., *Herald*:

If the blacks continue to leave in such numbers until Christmas, our farmers will not be able to employ laborers for the next year, and without labor there is no production, and of course, no prosperity.

THE LEAVEN WORKING.

The following telegram refers to one of the Southern signs of the times which betokens fairer weather in that quarter than they have had for a long while past:

GALVESTON, TEXAS, October 29.—An ex-Confederate Postmaster generally publishes a long letter referring to a former one. He is very strongly in favor of granting negroes suffrage and all other rights, the same as white men, and says any man unwilling to do this is a dumbhead.

Our readers are aware that the subject referred to, although one of great and exciting interest to many, was not brought much under discussion during the late political canvass in our State. We cannot, however, but be gratified to know that in the South, where the subject is one of magnitude and importance, some of the leading and influential citizens are beginning seriously to canvass it, and not a few to express a strong desire to sustain the loyal legislation as has been adopted by a two-thirds vote of Congress, but Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disability." Another modification is concerning the public debt, and it is, "Such debts shall be equalized throughout the States according to the capacity and resources of each State." Every day is drawing the lines in the South on the Amendment—which must be considered a favorable indication. A Charleston correspondent of the New York *Times* says the Amendment is becoming the topic of discussion among all classes of the people there, and the writer expresses the opinion that due weight is given the fact that the great Republican party of the North, first by the action of its representatives, and moreover by the overwhelming indorsement of that action at the polls, has fixed upon the Amendment as the best terms upon which the South can hope for restoration. Yet the opinion is expressed that in South Carolina the Amendment is not gaining ground. The press is almost unanimous against it—the only exceptions being the Charleston *News*, which is under Northern influence, and the *Leader*, the negro organ, of little influence. In regard to the political leaders the writer says:

"I have been at some pains to ascertain the opinions and probable course of nearly all the prominent men of the State, and thus far I have found but one who counsels the acceptance of the Amendment. I allude to A. G. Magrath, late District Judge of the United States Court, at the time of the final collapse of the Confederacy, and who exposed the responsibility of his whole career at that time by his inefficiency of several months in the casemates of Fort Pulaski. Judge Magrath is a man of talented force and ability, an earnest and eloquent orator, and, in private life, is distinguished for his active and pleasing social qualities. Formerly popularity, at one time very great, has been materially lessened by his course since he was deposed by the United States from the office of Provisional Governor Perry. He now advocates the Amendment as affording a timely and best mode of escape from harsher measures. But in this position, as I have said, he is not supported, as far as I can learn, by any other public man in the State."

MAKING THEMSELVES FELT.

There is something little less than wonderful in the changes that time produces. It was only a short time ago that throughout the South the Negro was spoken of as an incumbrance, whose fate was the subject of many philanthropic speculations among the late slaveholders. But since the freed people have shown their capacity to be of more value than they were as slaves, a change of tone has gradually taken place,—so that in some parts of the South, much concern is expressed on account of the disposition of the Negroes to leave and locate in districts where they can do better. It is evident that the Negro can cause himself to be appreciated in one way, if in no other—and that is, in leaving the white people to take care of themselves. This, as we have said, is the case in certain parts of the South they are doing, and the consequence is, such alarming paragraphs as the following, from the Newman, Ga., *Herald*:

If the blacks continue to leave in such numbers until Christmas, our farmers will not be able to employ laborers for the next year, and without labor there is no production, and of course, no prosperity.

THE LEAVEN WORKING.

The following telegram refers to one of the Southern signs of the times which betokens fairer weather in that quarter than they have had for a long while past:

GALVESTON, TEXAS, October 29.—An ex-Confederate Postmaster generally publishes a long letter referring to a former one. He is very strongly in favor of granting negroes suffrage and all other rights, the same as white men, and says any man unwilling to do this is a dumbhead.

Our readers are aware that the subject referred to, although one of great and exciting interest to many, was not brought much under discussion during the late political canvass in our State. We cannot, however, but be gratified to know that in the South, where the subject is one of magnitude and importance, some of the leading and influential citizens are beginning seriously to canvass it, and not a few to express a strong desire to sustain the loyal legislation as has been adopted by a two-thirds vote of Congress, but Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disability." Another modification is concerning the public debt, and it is, "Such debts shall be equalized throughout the States according to the capacity and resources of each State." Every day is drawing the lines in the South on the Amendment—which must be considered a favorable indication. A Charleston correspondent of the New York *Times* says the Amendment is becoming the topic of discussion among all classes of the people there, and the writer expresses the opinion that due weight is given the fact that the great Republican party of the North, first by the action of its representatives, and moreover by the overwhelming indorsement of that action at the polls, has fixed upon the Amendment as the best terms upon which the South can hope for restoration. Yet the opinion is expressed that in South Carolina the Amendment is not gaining ground. The press is almost unanimous against it—the only exceptions being the Charleston *News*, which is under Northern influence, and the *Leader*, the negro organ, of little influence. In regard to the political leaders the writer says:

"I have been at some pains to ascertain the opinions and probable course of nearly all the prominent men of the State, and thus far I have found but one who counsels the acceptance of the Amendment. I allude to A. G. Magrath, late District Judge of the United States Court, at the time of the final collapse of the Confederacy, and who exposed the responsibility of his whole career at that time by his inefficiency of several months in the casemates of Fort Pulaski. Judge Magrath is a man of talented force and ability, an earnest and eloquent orator, and, in private life, is distinguished for his active and pleasing social qualities. Formerly popularity, at one time very great, has been materially lessened by his course since he was deposed by the United States from the office of Provisional Governor Perry. He now advocates the Amendment as affording a timely and best mode of escape from harsher measures. But in this position, as I have said, he is not supported, as far as I can learn, by any other public man in the State."

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1866.

The following is the official vote for Governor at the election held Tuesday, October 9th, as appears by the returns now on file in the Secretary of State's office, Harrisburg:

COUNTY.	CURTIN.	GEARY.	COUNTY.	CURTIN.	GEARY.
Adams	2,910	3,156	Juniata	1,015	1,816
Allegheny	20,511	12,765	Lancaster	14,761	8,035
Armstrong	2,758	2,078	Lawrence	2,303	1,140
Beaver	2,810	2,889	Lebanon	4,190	2,706
Bedford	2,991	3,450	Lehigh	4,150	5,731
Berks	7,721	12,285	Luzerne	8,871	12,382
Blair	2,454	2,765	Lycoming	3,821	4,449
Bradford	3,134	3,402	McKean	872	1,254
Bucks	6,016	4,968	Mercer	4,419	3,774
Butler	3,445	3,161	Mifflin	1,725	1,834
Cambria	2,066	1,206	Monroe	1,286	1,753
Cameron	74	48	Montgomery	7,266	8,942
Carbon	1,666	2,253	Montour	1,439	1,212
Centre	3,094	3,58	Northampton	4,850	6,272
Chester	8,8	9,221	Northumb'd	3,261	2,490
Clarion	1,776	1,599	Perry	2,081	2,495
Clearfield	1,750	2,286	Philadelphia	84,000	68,000
Clinton	1,965	2,088	Pike	581	626
Columbia	1,965	3,083	Potter	1,340	1,291
Crawford	6,214	4,967	Schuylkill	6,791	10,548
Cumberland	4,037	4,5	Somerset	1,792	1,329
Dauphin	4,609	4,5	Sullivan	1,041	1,100
Delaware	3,607	2,5	Susquehanna	2,5	2,741
Elk	825	3,5	Tioga	4,2	4,291
Erie	2,7	3,5	Union	4,291	4,102
Fayette	3,5	4,5	Venango	1,5	1,5
Franklin	4,9	4,1	Warren	2,5	1,5
Fulton	1,5	1,5	Washington	4,5	3,5
Greene	1,6	1,5	Wayne	2,5	2,5
Huntingdon	2,5	2,5	Westmoreland	5,5	4,5
Indiana	1,5	2,1	Wyoming	1,5	1,5
Jefferson	1,5	2,5	York	5,5	4,5

John W. Geary has.....187,274 votes.
Hiester Clymer had.....180,486 votes.

Official majority.....6,788

WORK FOR CONGRESS.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The working machinery of the General Government is very badly arranged in many respects.

The Constitution did not fix the time when the terms of the President, or Vice President, or of the members of either House of Congress begin, but left it to be fixed by Congress, and it only fixed temporarily the time when Congress should meet annually, giving to that body the power to change the time for its annual meeting.

The 12th section of the act of Congress, of the first of March, 1792, provided that "the term of four years for which a president and Vice president, shall be elected shall in all cases commence on the fourth day of March next succeeding the day on which the votes of the States shall be given." Ever since the passage of this act the term of office of the President and Vice President has commenced on the fourth day of March.

The term of the members of both Houses of Congress commences on the fourth of March; but how it comes to be so, or by what provision it was so arranged, I have never been able to discover, for under those circumstances the terms of the President and Vice President expires on the fourth of March, and, consequently, every new President is inaugurated the day after the old Congress expires, and a new Congress cannot assemble for nine months, unless an extra session is called.

This makes it necessary to call an extra session of the Senate, in the absence of a session of the House of Representatives to act upon the new President's appointments of the heads of Departments. But this is clearly contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, because it provides that "Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting"—the manifest intent of which is to prohibit a session of one House without the other.

Under this arrangement, it has frequently been found necessary to call an extra session of Congress, in order to do such legislation as was necessary to enable the new President to carry out his policy. The inconvenience and expense of this is so great as always to create a delay which after-died if it was very disastrous. If the new Congress had been in session when Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated in 1861, the rebellion might have been nipped in the bud.

To remedy these evils, I would suggest a new arrangement of these matters.

1. I would have the members of the House of Representatives elected in all the States on the second Tuesday of September, and their term begin on the first Monday of November next after their election—the term of Senators to begin on the first Monday of November; and Congress to meet annually on the first Monday of November.

2. I would have the electors of President and Vice President chosen in all the States on the first Tuesday of November in the year in which they are to be chosen; I would have the electors meet to give their votes on the first Wednesday of December next after their election, and the votes to be counted by Congress on the third Wednesday of December next after; and they would have the term of the President and Vice President begin on the first day of January next after the counting of the votes by Congress.

The benefits arising from this arrangement would be:

1. The new Congress would meet in two months after the election of the members of the House of Representatives, and then it would be true that they came fresh from the people. Now, we in Pennsylvania elect our members of Congress in October, and they only meet, and if not unfrequently happens that in the interval the circumstances of the country are almost wholly changed, and new questions have arisen that were not thought of at the time of the election.

2. No State would ever be without representatives. Now, the term of the representatives expires on the Fourth of March, and some States do not elect until some time afterwards. Kentucky always elects in August, and does not meet until the August after the term of the old ones has expired.

3. Congress would meet on the day on which the terms of the new members would expire on the same day. Congress might, therefore, if necessary—and who will say that it may not sometimes be necessary?—be permanently in session.

4. Congress always would be in session when the new President was inaugurated—consequently the Senate could act on his nominations at the regular session, and any legislation that might be advisable to carry out his policy could be had without the expense and delay of an extra session.

Other advantages that would follow this arrangement, might be mentioned; but it is unnecessary. None, it seems to me, can reflect on the matter without coming to the conclusion that the working machinery of the Government would be in measure beneficial—that Congress has ample power to make such changes, no one can doubt—and that though the people, if I am not greatly mistaken, is equally plain.

Wedding Trousseau of the Future Empress of Russia.

Paris (Oct. 10) Correspondence of London Telegraph.

I must now see if I can make your readers understand the glories of the trousseau of the Princess Dagmar. I will first understand them myself, but that is no reason for not describing them. One Madame Boyer, a milliner, took me to the top of a high place, and behold what I saw:

The first glory developed—the presentation dress of the Princess, after the marriage—is composed of a train of rose pink velvet, trimmed with a deep border of Alencon lace, and has not a rose pink velvet, trimmed with a deep border of Alencon lace, and has not a rose pink velvet, trimmed with a deep border of Alencon lace, and has not a

The Daily Commercial

JOHNNY.

The following letter, purporting to be written by a soldier in camp to his little boy, is from a new work by Rev. Joseph Anderson, of Washington:

The April day is ended,
They are lighting the evening lamp;
In the camp and on the barracks and marquies,
His workers have gone to camp;
He sits with his pipe ready,
The cloth is by never cloth'd in white,
And Johnny is dressed in white.

And now for my ears I hunt,
And now for my eyes I see,
And now for my story says Johnny,
And he climbs on his mother's knee,
And he comes close to his mother,
And she with fond delight,
Then climbs into his arms in a frolic,
And is hastily wrapped in white.

But Job, my little sleep, says his mother
For it is late, it is after seven,
My pretty boy says Johnny and whispers,
For Father will not be in Heaven.
Then murmurs in "Now I lay me,"
And Job tells him "Good night,"
And very low are heard on his eyelids,
And his night is clothed in white.

His mother stood leaning o'er him;
He was for years not to stay,
Then it is cars had begone him;
Half of those has a part,
And not half and half his mother,
Never a heart so true.
We have a Father near you to soothing,
We have a Father near you to soothing,
We have a Father near you to soothing,

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

APPOINTED LIBRARIAN.—Charles F. McKenna, Esq., has been chosen Librarian of the Catholic Library and Reading Room, on Wood street.

LOST CHILD FOUND.—A little boy named John by Neeber, strayed from his parents residence on S. Clair street, yesterday, about noon. He was found last night, on Western Avenue, Allegheny, and taken home.

AN ENCOUNTER AND ESCAPE.—We made mention in our police reports yesterday that a man named Moses Donalson was held to bail by Alderman Donaldson for committing an assault and battery upon his wife. Moses when arrested pretended to be lame. He requested the Alderman to allow him to procure bail, which was granted. Moses stated that he could get bail at Hugh Sadlier's, on Water street, and thither he went in the charge of officer John H. Sarber. While Mr. Sadlier was conversing with the officer, Moses ran away, but was caught by Sarber after a short chase. Donalson again attempted to escape, when, after proceeding a short distance, he was caught by the officer. A scuffle then ensued in the darkness, during which Sarber had nearly all the clothes torn off him, and was severely bitten on the wrist. The officer in return gave Donalson several blows with his mace, which had the effect of cooling Moses. While Sarber was picking up his hat, Donalson succeeded in breaking loose, ran down to the river to a boat and escaped. He has not been seen since.

Closing of Mails.

We give below the exact time of the closing of the principal mails at the Pittsburg Postoffice:

Philadelphia, three daily mails, close at 3 P. M., 8:15 P. M. and midnight.

Eastern, two daily mails, close at 3 P. M. and midnight.

Western, Southern, Oil Creek, Meadville and Connellsville, two daily mails, close at three o'clock P. M., and midnight.

Butler, Harmony and Allegheny Valley, one daily mail, closes at midnight.

Brownsville, one daily mail, closes at six o'clock A. M.

On Sunday but a single mail leaves the office, this goes East, closing at ten o'clock A. M.

The office will be open Sunday mornings from eight to nine o'clock.

Register's Business for October.

The following bills were admitted to probate and letters of administration granted, at the County Register's Office, by Wm. J. Richardson, Esq., Register, and Joseph H. Gray, Esq., his successor, during the month of October, 1866:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Deceased.	Administrator.	Amt of Bonds.
Francis Kerr	James F. Kerr	$ 1,000
Peter Bindly	Anna M. Bindly	1,000
	John Siebert	
Conrad Kramer	Anna Kramer	500
Nancy Sproul	H. B. Wallace	600
Archibald Hooper	James Dodds	200
Hannah Leary	Timothy Leary	1,000
Wm. J. Richardson	Lee Robinson	10,000
	M. R. Richardson	
C. W. Ricketson	Wm Phillips	100,000
Harriet E. Scully	Mary G. Scully	6,000
John Mallett	Minas Tiedie	4,000
	James A. Harton	40,000
T. M. Horton	D. Rinehart	
Elizabeth Irwin	Josiah S. Brown	1,200
Hugh Wermick	Wm. Warnock	2,400
James McMurray	Elizabeth McMurray	500
George C. Maxwell	Jane Maxwell	200
	Jas Blackmore	10,000
Christian Oyer	David S. McKee	
David Oyer	Elizabeth Dyer	2,000
Hannah Jones	Samuel Whitehouse	800
Christian Hemmis	Samuel Hemmis	200
Geo. F. Gueprier	Margaret Gueprier	10,000
	Antonio B. Heming	4,000
Mathew Henning	John Hosley	500
Daniel McNeal	John Mellon	40,000
John Wallace	Matilda Wallace	2,000

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent	Executor.	Amount of Estate.
Rachael Beatty		$ 500
Susan Hazleton	Edward Heazleton	5,000
William Sradar	Clement R. Warren	20,000
	Bridget Wall	
Thomas Finney	Andrew Finney	10,000
	Josephine Patterson	
William Mellin	H. M. Boyle	800
Sophia D. Jones	Richard and Rowland D. Jones	4,000
John G. Newbert	Otho an Schankel	800
Edward W. Wright		5,000
Susan Gallagher	Charles Stewart	600
	John Gilfillan	13,500
Nathaniel Fife	John Fife	
Mary A. Bissel	Joseph S. Bissel	10,000
Elizabeth A. Pattinson		200
Mary Sullivan	W. D. Patterson	1,500
C. W. Ricketson		90,000
	Michael Broe	
James Murphy	Patrick Broe	800
Hannah Jones		200
Conrad Mallius	John Gredge	1,000
Daniel McNeal, Sr.		20,000
	Eliza King	
Thomas King	Jacob A. King	
	Jacob Alter	

Sabbath School Convention—A County Association Organized.

A County Convention of Sabbath School Superintendents, Teachers and friends, was convened in the Second Presbyterian Church (Dr. Howard's), Penn street, on Tuesday evening. The Convention was called for the purpose of furthering the objects of the Sabbath School, and organizing a County Sabbath School Teachers' Association. The Convention was opened with devotional exercises, after which R. G. Pardee, of New York, delivered a very able address on the subject of Sabbath School management. The subject of the formation of a County Institute was then fully discussed, and resulted in the permanent organization of the Association by the election of the following officers:

President—Rev. H. Johnson, D. D.

Vice Presidents—W. W. Mair, Esq., and Rev. Alexander Clark.

Secretaries—Rev. James Allison, D. D., and Rev. James Dickerson.

Treasurer—David Robinson, Esq.

Messrs. David Robinson, W. O. Hughart and Thomas Bakewell, Jr., were then appointed a committee to prepare a constitution for the government of the Association. The meeting then adjourned until ten o'clock yesterday morning.

At the appointed hour the convention reassembled, Rev. Dr. Johnson in the chair. A discussion was had on the subject "The qualifications of a good teacher—what are they?" The subject was then discussed, the following remarks being made by ministers, school superintendents and teachers, Mr. Pardee then reviewed the discussion in an address of an hour, after which the meeting adjourned until two o'clock in the afternoon.

The Convention was opened with devotional exercises. The subject of "Teachers' Meetings and Training" was then thoroughly discussed. Mr. Pardee then reviewed the subject, giving practical illustrations. The meeting adjourned until seven o'clock in the evening.

At the appointed hour the Convention reassembled, and was opened with devotional exercises. A general discussion was then entered into on the question "How to enlist the whole Church in this work?" The business and exercises having been concluded, the Convention adjourned with benediction.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.—We do not believe there is a star performer traveling through the country who can play a successful three week's engagement at either theater, but the time Edwin Adams, one of the first of public favorites here, tried it last season, after a long absence, but did a wretched business on his last six nights.

We are sorry to say that Mr. John Brougham has met with not much better fortune. The extraordinary popularity he suddenly achieved during his previous engagement, doubtless led him to miscalculate the extent of enthusiasm to which a community, with whose peculiarities he was not familiar, could be excited. The season he has just left will take a good deal of the gilt off his professional gingerbread, but he will find his disagreeable experience of value in the future.

To at so versatile an actor, so brilliant an author and so accomplished a gentleman castor for eighteen consecutive evenings—Sunday intervals excepted—crowd a house like the Pittsburgh Theater is not discreditable to Pittsburgh. It simply argues a lack of appreciative taste on the part of those who fail to go and see him. True, he might have been better supported. Several of the best pieces in which he has appeared, have been very inefficiently played, so far as the stock company was concerned. With the exception of Mrs. Ettie Henderson, Mrs. Burt, Mr. Cogswell, and Mr. Ashley, the management really has no one to whom parts of any importance can be safely entrusted.

"A Gentleman from Ireland," and "Po-cah-tas" will be repeated this evening. To-morrow, for Mr. Brougham's farewell benefit, the extravaganza of "Columbus" will positively be produced. There will be the usual twenty-five cent matinee on Saturday.

OPERA HOUSE.—In speaking of the success of the drama of "The Three Guardsmen" we have neglected to bestow their share of proper credit upon two departments in the organization of the Opera House establishment to whom a considerable portion of that success is due. No small amount of praise belongs to Mr. Hartel, for his admirable arrangement of the incidental music and the judiciously balanced instrumental effects he has introduced into the largely augmented orchestra under his control. Mr. Richards, the scenic artist and painter, is worthy of even higher eulogy. He is an earnest, painstaking, conscientious artist, evidently in love with his profession, and commendably anxious to produce results, which shall not only attract the popular eye, but gain for him the favorable verdict of a more cultivated taste. The piece is now played more smoothly and satisfactorily than ever; Mr. Lesk and Mr. Ward exhibiting the most marked improvement. It will be repeated until further notice.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.—This novel and original entertainment seems as if it were going to become an established institution here. So overwhelming has been its success, that its repetition every night, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, is announced in that indefinite manner which is significant of a prolonged stay. The management would certainly be unwise to leave while Mozart Hall is nightly filled by such crowds as continue to gather there.

SMYTHE AND AIMS'S VARIETIES.—When audiences exhibit unmingled delight at the performances presented to them at any place of public amusement, criticism is out of place. The Varieties supplies a popular want, and a wonderfully prolific one it is being fruitfully catered there. Mr. S. Lovely, the famous trick clog dancer, is the latest addition to the company.

MRS. HEDRICK'S BENEFIT.—The benefit given this lady, at the Pittsburgh Theater yesterday afternoon, was we are happy to say, a pecuniary success, notwithstanding the unpleasant state of the weather.

Words of Vital Interest.

Will the thousands who read the following effusions of frivolous verbiage every day devote *five minutes* to the perusal of a few facts which concern them nearly? Our text is *Health*, and we will put our commentary into a nutshell. *Weakness* is indirectly the cause of all sickness; for it nature be strong enough to resist the morbid influences which produce illness, of course they are powerless. Seek strength, therefore. Invigorate and regulate the system. When the quicksilver ranges from 80 to 96 degrees in the shade, the most athletic are enfeebled, and the weak are prostrated. It is at such a time that such an invigorator as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is urgently needed. What are the effects of this rare Vegetable Tonic? Would that all who have known its benefits could condense their experience into this paragraph. They would tell the healthy, to protect their health they must use this great safeguard against the ills of the gilt-off-his professional gingerbread, but he will find his disagreeable experience of value in the future.

To at so versatile an actor, so brilliant an author and so accomplished a gentleman castor for eighteen consecutive evenings—Sunday intervals excepted—crowd a house like the Pittsburgh Theater is not discreditable to Pittsburgh. It simply argues a lack of appreciative taste on the part of those who fail to go and see him. True, he might have been better supported. Several of the best pieces in which he has appeared, have been very inefficiently played, so far as the stock company was concerned. With the exception of Mrs. Ettie Henderson, Mrs. Burt, Mr. Cogswell, and Mr. Ashley, the management really has no one to whom parts of any importance can be safely entrusted.

"A Gentleman from Ireland," and "Po-cah-tas" will be repeated this evening. To-morrow, for Mr. Brougham's farewell benefit, the extravaganza of "Columbus" will positively be produced. There will be the usual twenty-five cent matinee on Saturday.

OPERA HOUSE.—In speaking of the success of the drama of "The Three Guardsmen" we have neglected to bestow their share of proper credit upon two departments in the organization of the Opera House establishment to whom a considerable portion of that success is due. No small amount of praise belongs to Mr. Hartel, for his admirable arrangement of the incidental music and the judiciously balanced instrumental effects he has introduced into the largely augmented orchestra under his control. Mr. Richards, the scenic artist and painter, is worthy of even higher eulogy. He is an earnest, painstaking, conscientious artist, evidently in love with his profession, and commendably anxious to produce results, which shall not only attract the popular eye, but gain for him the favorable verdict of a more cultivated taste. The piece is now played more smoothly and satisfactorily than ever; Mr. Lesk and Mr. Ward exhibiting the most marked improvement. It will be repeated until further notice.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.—This novel and original entertainment seems as if it were going to become an established institution here. So overwhelming has been its success, that its repetition every night, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, is announced in that indefinite manner which is significant of a prolonged stay. The management would certainly be unwise to leave while Mozart Hall is nightly filled by such crowds as continue to gather there.

SMYTHE AND AIMS'S VARIETIES.—When audiences exhibit unmingled delight at the performances presented to them at any place of public amusement, criticism is out of place. The Varieties supplies a popular want, and a wonderfully prolific one it is being fruitfully catered there. Mr. S. Lovely, the famous trick clog dancer, is the latest addition to the company.

MRS. HEDRICK'S BENEFIT.—The benefit given this lady, at the Pittsburgh Theater yesterday afternoon, was we are happy to say, a pecuniary success, notwithstanding the unpleasant state of the weather.

Words of Vital Interest.

Will the thousands who read the following effusions of frivolous verbiage every day devote *five minutes* to the perusal of a few facts which concern them nearly? Our text is *Health*, and we will put our commentary into a nutshell. *Weakness* is indirectly the cause of all sickness; for it nature be strong enough to resist the morbid influences which produce illness, of course they are powerless. Seek strength, therefore. Invigorate and regulate the system. When the quicksilver ranges from 80 to 96 degrees in the shade, the most athletic are enfeebled, and the weak are prostrated. It is at such a time that such an invigorator as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is urgently needed. What are the effects of this rare Vegetable Tonic? Would that all who have known its benefits could condense their experience into this paragraph. They would tell the healthy, to protect their health they must use this great safeguard against the ills of the gilt-off-his professional gingerbread, but he will find his disagreeable experience of value in the future.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Unite States and Canada.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

fed

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, October 31—P. M.

There are very few local stocks offered for sale, probably because holders see no better means of employing their money. The list offered at auction on Tuesday evening was too meagre to attract a large attendance.

Columbia oil stock is moving at 16@16½, both buyers and sellers having at length made the slight concession necessary to bring them together.

—The New York quotations received at S. S. Bryant's to-day were: Gold, 146; Eighty-ones, 114; old Five-twenties, 114¾; new ditto, 111¾; Ten forties, 109; first series Seven-thirties, 106⅝; second and third ditto, 105⅞; Michigan Southern, 92⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 92½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 108½; Erie, 85; Western Union Telegraph, 33½; Chicago and Rock Island, 107½; Chicago and Northwestern, 59; ditto preferred, 80¾.

The railways are about the same as yesterday, with the exception of Northwestern, which has advanced. Governments have also advanced. We note the general approach to coin value of the quotations of Five twenties of 1862 and those of 1865. Parties who have been hesitating about making the exchange have lost by the delay.

The mining quotations to-day are: Bonnebell, 6¾; Gregory, 18½; Rocky Mountain, 5; Quartz Hill, 5½; Hope, 1½; Corydon, buyer 30, 6 15; Holman, 37; Keystone, 14; Nye, 35; Liberty, 20.

—The *Herald* of yesterday, in its remarks in the financial column, says: The stock market maintains its upward tendency, and railway shares, with Erie leading the way, experienced a further advance to-day. This disappointed some of the old conservative houses on the bear side and a few of the weak speculative houses who have followed their lead. The latter find their position becoming more and more perilous, as the rising tide of speculation continues to engulf them in ruin, and hence they resort to misrepresentations and trickery whenever an opportunity offers to check the latest effort. It has been to produce an impression that money will be tight before the end of the year. The fact is, the banks offering to borrow the funds to enable them to carry out their operations to a large amount is at the minimum rate of interest which they were empowered to take, and which the banks were equally unwilling to lend them. They entertained strong hopes that the stock speculators would be compelled to take, and this assistance to their operations, and that a run of currency westward would set in; but with provoking perversity the bank statement has turned out reassuring, while all over the West the indications are favorable to a return flow eastward, at the same time the railways are overburdened with freight.

—In mining shares, Canada Copper Company was rather active, but lower than yesterday closing at $1 20; Bay State improved ½, and Upper Falls ½; Franklin was more active at an improvement of $2 50 per share; Hancock was ½ better, while Pewable fell off ½, and Quincy $1 50; Huron was firm at 45. Mining stocks are proverbially elastic, and easily run up or down, by combinations of operators, for a rise or fall in market values. The bold speculators, after a long run of high figures, when forced to such high figures in August last, have, it is said, since that time sold out, and been working for a decline, and have succeeded, but their efforts crowned with success. The story in such circles is that "the street" is crowded "short," having sold within the past sixty days a very large number of shares, in the most prominent mining companies, or fictitious delivery, without owning or having them within their control. If this is the case, it might be for every speculator to engage in what is called a "corner" and thus punish the "bears" for their temerity, besides making a handsome profit by the operation.—*Boston Post, Tuesday.*

—The Comptroller of the Currency is anxious that the National currency should be kept whole and clean, and invites all national banks to cooperate with him to that end, by retiring and returning all soiled and defaced notes, without waiting for them to become so mutilated that they will not circulate. National banking association is in the large cities blamed are required to redeem all the notes of their corresponding banks, and to furnish the satisfactory of such notes to the banks by which they were issued. The last cause of the Comptroller's circular of February 15, 1865, in which it orders the said suggestion, is it is also exclusively to notes so badly mutilated as to make the property of their redemption at all, in whole or in part, a matter of doubt. When such cases arise they must of necessity be referred to the bank of issue, or issuing the notes as the most competent judges, for which there is no doubt as to the value of the note under the circumstances, it should be redeemed by the approved agency.

—Counterfeit two dollar greenbacks are reported to be in circulation. The bill has a faded appearance, the engraving is blurred. The paper is poor, and the green tint on the back of the bill is lighter than that of the genuine notes.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

(Pittsburgh Commercial's Report.)

THURSDAY, November 1st, 1866.—Business is gradually improving—there was more enquiry for certain goods to-day. The recent fine stage of water will bring a large amount of produce to market, and yesterday was very unfavorable for our door transactions; we were visited by several snow storms. Most of the leading articles remain the same as to prices, the demand not being quite so active.

PHILADELPHIA.

We have to record, says the *Commercial List*, a continuance of the dull and unsatisfactory state of affairs in the general trade of this city. Neither the jobber or large manufacturing establishment of Cohoes and other towns of lesser note in Massachusetts, as well as the jobbing houses in this city, have had a month of better success among the trade, and consequently the collections are very unsatisfactory, owing to the unsatisfactory state of the money market. Many of the country merchants who have made large purchases in the spring, and have had a pretty heavy stock on hand since, are unable to meet their paper when it falls due, and the banks, for many months past, have been very liberal in their discounts, but within the last month or six weeks they have become more cautious, and refuse to discount paper that they would have done so a few months ago. Under these circumstances, it is a decided advantage for those who have cash to purchase, as they can command their own prices.

MICHIGAN.

The Detroit *Tribune* says: We are able to report no improvement in the condition of the market. It is still struggling for life, and the general situation is as feeble as ever. What a very few have not forgotten, or can forget even if they would, is the fact that a year ago the market was very large, reaching, in the aggregate, 2,750 barrels. Corn—principally rackaged in car load; the market was firm with a good demand. Barley—Receipts, 85 sacks; the principle part of which was sold at 90c per bushel in the sack. The amount received for shipment was but two barrels; prices were in demand and firm. Cheese—The receipts were 30 boxes; the market appeared weak, the present snow exceeds the demand. Beans—The market was quiet and firm with an active demand for home consumption; the rise in the Albany will increase the export demand to the oil regions; the receipts were light; the receipts